

PENGARUH pH MEDIA DAN VARIASI KONSENTRASI *CELL FREE EXTRACT* TERHADAP AKTIVITAS ANTIMIKROBIA BAKTERI TERMOFILIK PASCA ERUPSI MERAPI

THE EFFECT OF pH MEDIUM AND CONCENTRATION OF CELL FREE EXTRACT THERMOPHILIC BACTERIA AFTER THE MERAPI ERUPTION TOWARD THE ANTIMICROBIAL'S ACTIVITY

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pH media terhadap aktivitas antimikroba *cell free extract* yang dihasilkan bakteri termofilik D104c dan D153, mengetahui pH media paling optimal untuk memperoleh *cell free extract* dengan kemampuan antimikroba yang terbaik, serta mengetahui konsentrasi *cell free extract* yang paling optimal untuk antimikroba terhadap mikroba patogen (*Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, dan *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231). Penelitian dilakukan dengan perlakuan variasi pH media pertumbuhan bakteri termofilik, yaitu pH 5, 7, dan 9. Inkubasi dilakukan pada suhu 35 °C selama 26 jam. Kultur bakteri termofilik sesuai perlakuan pH media disentrifugasi untuk mendapatkan *cell free extract* yang kemudian dibuat konsentrasi 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, dan 100%, kemudian diperlakukan pada mikroba patogen. *Cell free extract* hasil isolasi bakteri termofilik D104c dan D153 terkandung berbagai macam komponen, seperti metabolit sekunder, enzim ekstraseluler, dan toksin. Komponen toksin dan enzim ekstraseluler dimungkinkan tidak menghasilkan produk yang merupakan protein yang diduga dapat mempengaruhi pertumbuhan mikroba patogen. Aktivitas antimikroba ditunjukkan dengan mengukur diameter zona jernih. Analisis dilakukan dengan two-way ANOVA, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji perbandingan *Least Significantly Difference* (LSD) untuk mengetahui perbedaan rerata antar kelompok perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas antimikroba pada masing-masing mikroba patogen menunjukkan hasil yang berbeda-beda. Isolat yang menunjukkan hasil paling optimal adalah isolat D153. Aktivitas antimikroba paling optimal yang mampu menghambat pertumbuhan *Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229 adalah pH 7 dengan konsentrasi 60%. Hal ini berbeda dengan *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 yang menunjukkan pH media paling optimal adalah pH 9 dengan konsentrasi 40%. Sedangkan pada *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231, pH media yang memiliki pengaruh paling optimal pH 7 dengan konsentrasi 40%.

Kata Kunci: bakteri termofilik, pH media, konsentrasi, *cell free extract*, aktivitas antimikroba.

Abstract

The aims of this study was determine the effect of pH medium toward cell free extract on the antimicrobial's activity from thermophilic bacteria D104c and D153, to find out the most optimal pH medium to produce cell free extract with the best antimicrobial's activity, and to find out the most optimal concentration of cell free extract for antimicrobial toward pathogen microbials (*Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, and *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231). The research was doing by given a variation of pH medium for thermophilic bacteria to grow, that are pH 5, 7 and 9. The incubation was at temperature 35 °C for 26 hours. Culture of thermophilic bacteria centrifuged to get cell free extract and was diluted by distilled water so that concentrations were 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%, then applied at pathogen microbials. Cell free extract's compound are secondary metabolite, extracellular enzyme, and toxin. Toxin and extracellular enzyme did not produced a product protein that showed the effect toward pathogen microbial's growth. The antimicrobial activities were being observed by measuring the size of diameter clear zone. Two-way direction Analysis of Variances (ANOVA) was find out for this analysis data, continued by LSD (Least Significance Different) test to find out the differences among the group's treatment. The result showed that antimicrobial's activity at each pathogen microbials showing the different result. D153 was the isolate that showed the most optimal result. The most optimal of antimicrobial's activity that could stopped the growing of *Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229 was pH 7 with concentration 60%. The result showing differently with *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 that showed that the most optimal pH was pH 9 with concentration 40%. *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 showed that the optimal affect was at pH medium 7 with concentration 40%.

Keywords: thermophilic bacteria, pH medium, concentration, cell free extract, antimicrobial's activity